

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1862.

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The Liberal party, was applied of the results of this meeting at the White House, and his pleasure at the result has been manifested ever since.

The President says, I knew this result must come, but I desire the State Governments and not the National Executive to inaugurate the policy. Gov. Sprague, above all others, the best calculated from his former patriotism and the conservative constituency, has inaugurated the policy, and the President to-day is glad as if a weight of responsibility was lifted from his overburdened shoulders.

VIGOROUS POLICY ONWARD.

Gen. McClellan has received new impetus, through instructions from the President, in regard to guarding Rebel property and confiscation of Rebel effects.

Day by day are the people growing in the belief that the war was begun by Slavery, and that with the last death-throes of the accursed institution the Rebellion will cease; that peace with Slavery is but an armed a misfortune, with two antagonisms again ready to clash, and that peace with Slavery means chronic war, perpetual discord, and a standing army to drag down and crush out young Republic.

And still the world moves round and round,

And where the truth comes uppermost,

Ever is justice done!

monitored into the service. Those who join this army will designate the men who shall command them. These forces will be used for the defense of this Department. While the armies of the North and East will be marched to meet the Rebels upon their own soil, no troops can be sent here for our protection. We must rely upon the organized forces now in this Department, and such as can be raised among ourselves. The Government will provide munitions of war—the men we must furnish.

It is expected that the State and Territorial Governments will earnestly co-operate with the representative of the General Government in this patriotic work, and that every loyal heart will swell with a chivalrous enthusiasm in the holy cause.

The nation is struggling for its existence. The noble institutions ever established among men are in peril. A heroic effort is being organized to avert this calamity. All over the teeming, loyal States the people are rising. Their treasure is poured out like water, and the best lives are being pledged to victory. Shall we not, then, stand by the old flag in defense of our hearth-fires and family altars? I do not say to you, go and perform this great work, but I do say, come and join the host marshaling for the conflict. Where duty leads I will be with you. Rally, then; our country calls.

JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner for Recruiting, Department of Kansas.

The Democratic League to Gen. Hunter—The Employment of Blacks.

The following letter from the Executive Committee of the Democratic League of New-York City was sent to Gen. Hunter yesterday:

Major-Gen. HUNTER, Post Royal, N. C.

DEAR SIR.—The undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Democratic League of this city, tender their respects, as well as thanks, for the stand taken by you in your late letter to the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The Committee appreciate your force of reasoning, and the necessity of a decided policy on the part of the Government, the people and military authorities. The conflict now going on is a brotherhood, as it is commonly in life. It is a league, on the one hand, between slaveholders, allied with European aristocracy, to denounce republican government in a large portion of the United States; on the other hand, it is the democratic principle in the free government of the United States, which stimulates them to unanimity and a more self-sacrificing patriotism.

"ROUNDABOUT."

Your opinion of the somewhat "roundabout" resolutions is endorsed here. Resolutions less timid, by W. A. Croft, a member of the Committee of Resolutions, were, it is understood, rejected as being "too radical." I have obtained the following fair specimen of the whole:

Resolved, That inasmuch as open war, or conciliation, or a combination of both, is the only policy for Constitutional Liberty, we should invoke the aid of the Government to effect a revolution that can serve us, & make a hard, early, & every person who can be induced to desert the rebels and join our cause, to reject the proslavery military aid of any class of persons, who are not natives of the state, national, or foreign, & that the members of the Democratic League might be the leaders of this meeting, that the same be done, & when the President shall call upon all men to co-operate in the movement for the salvation of our imperiled country; punishing as outlaws all who refuse, and protectors as American Friends all who respond.

M. D. L.

FROM MICHIGAN.

Her Queen Filled Without Drafting.
Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 8, 1862.

The Herald of the 7th sets Michigan down as one of the States that cannot fill its quota. We deny the soft impeachment. When the call for \$300,000 men was issued, Gov. Blair was notified that six regiments were called for from our State. He issued proclamation for nine, and the whole nine have over 500 men each enlisted and sworn in, and we are recruiting 500 men per day. Over \$300,000 have been donated in benefits by the citizens. We will fill our quota under both calls without drafting. Michigan gave Lincoln 20,000 majority. She will give him 30,000 soldiers, and more if he will use them to put down the rebellion and to fight. Spades are not trump in the West, & we want clubs.

The Draft.

DETROIT, July 10, 1862.

The Governor is understood to be in receipt of important dispatches from the War Department, in relation to the draft, but he does not seem to proper to make them public in advance of their promulgation by the Union Government.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10, 1862.

The steamer Commodore, State of Maine, and John Brooks, all from Harrison's Landing, with about 1,300 wounded, arrived in the Schuylkill to-day.

Exchange of Loyal Tennesseeans.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

The Union says Gov. Johnson has been authorized by the Secretary of War to release the loyal Tennesseeans who are prisoners at the North, and to exchange other prisoners for loyal Tennesseeans imprisoned at the South. Ex-Gov. Campbell is appointed Commissioner, and goes North to-day.

Recruiting in Franklin County, Pa.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Friday, Aug. 9, 1862.

A regiment of 1,000 men has been recruited in Franklin County in two weeks.

The Death of Gen. McCook.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

Sir: It is with pain I inform you that Brig.-Gen. Robert McCook died at 12 m. on the 6th, of a gun-shot wound or wounds inflicted by guerrillas on the previous day, near New Market, Ala. He was indisposed, and was riding in an ambulance some distance ahead of his brigade, with a number of his staff and a small escort. He had stopped to see about a camping ground for his command, when the party was attacked by a band of guerrillas, one of whom rode up to the ambulance and shot him in the side.

D. C. BULLITT,
Major-General Commanding.

Funeral of Gen. McCook.

LIVERMORE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 9, 1862.

The remains of Gen. Robert McCook were transferred from the Galt House under a guard of honor to the custody of the Cincinnati Committee, on board the mail-boat, at noon. Lieut.-Col. Scott and Lieuts. Boyle and Green accompanied the remains to Cincinnati. The flags throughout the city were at half-mast, and there were other demonstrations of mourning.

Gen. Lane Again in the Field.

A Proclamation to the People of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota.

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KAN., Aug. 4, 1862.

To the People of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota:

The Government is engaged in raising an army that will insure the suppression of the Rebellion, and the aid of every loyal man is invoked for the accomplishment of this object. Experience has shown that the lenient policy pursued will not win the insurgents back to their allegiance, nor clear the traitors. The Government is fully aroused to this intent.

The conviction exists in the minds of the people that nothing but war—real, earnest war—can be saving, and the national authorities are responding to this conviction of the people. Acting upon this policy, the Government has authorized me to organize an army in this Department; and, in the name of the Government, I call upon every loyal man to aid me in the work.

My powers are at present points within the limits of the Department, and the national authorities are responding to my request. As far as possible, I will furnish everything necessary to the complete equipment of the forces will be promptly and fully supplied. Every volunteer will receive the bounty of \$20, with one month's advance pay, upon being

a flag of truce with offers of capitulation. These were at once accepted. The militia gave up their arms and camp equipments, and were immediately released on parole. Captain Lair's loss is 4 killed and 20 wounded, the Rebel loss, according to their own account, was 73 killed and a large number wounded.

They left 10 killed on the field the day after the fight. On Sunday the State troops, under Col. Gilmer, Major Clepper, and others, passed through Newark in pursuit of the guerrillas.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Persecuted Colored Citizens of the Free States.

Last evening a large and attentive congregation was assembled in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince street, to hear an appeal in behalf of the persecuted colored citizens of the Free States, by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, pastor of the church.

He commenced his discourse by setting forth the disadvantages under which his people in the Free States were laboring, the insults and the assaults to which they were subjected by the prejudices of the dominant class. He said, if the question is asked by what sciences has this alarming and discreditable state of things been produced? By what power has one class of the community been arrayed against another—the strong against the weak—the many against the few? You all know what influences have consummated the sad work. Enemies have been busy among us—enemies to law and order, and enemies to the Government under which they live, and to the principles of the Christian religion. It cannot be denied that a limited portion of the newspaper press of this city, and a few in other sections of our country, have been the principal instigators of this murderous mob movement. Foremost in this seditious and bloody crusade are The N. Y. Herald and The N. Y. Express. He described the slanderous and mischievous course of all such journals, and charged that who ever the consequences might be, their conductors would be held responsible. He continued: Brethren, I call you to bear witness, that this crusade was commenced against us simultaneously with the beginning of the rebellion. Mark that. Now, it is my opinion that at this is an important part of the programme of this bloody Secession drama. Let me tell you I have this evidence. The sanguine leaders of the rebellion knew that their success depended upon these three things. 1. The services of their slaves to feed their army and build their fortifications, and to perform all other necessary labor. Second, the division of Northern sentiment in regard to the war. Third, to create so strong a prejudice against the free colored people in the North, as to keep them out of the Union army. And this has been successfully carried out. Their Northern enemies have been devoted to this end daily, as the not more active shaysholding traitors. He appealed to his people, and all their trials, to be calm, cautious and manly in whatever they said or did. He urged them to nobly bear insult and vituperation, and to remember that words cannot harm a noble mind, although they may wound the feelings. A gallant and dignified bearing would do more to disarm malice, and to make friends, than an attempt to avenge every trifling insult.

In reference to the character of his people, he said: We do not claim for ourselves perfection, yet I affirm, and am sustained by statistics, that we are as industrious, and as sober, and as provident, as the corresponding classes of our white fellow-slaves.

The most of our people belong to the laboring classes, and it is seen by our school reports that we have a larger number of children in the Public Schools of this city than the same class have among the whites.

It is proverbial that we have but few beggars among us, and we have fewer persons of our race supported by public charity, in proportion to our number, than any other class of people. Driven, as we have been, by the power of caste and negroism from nearly every lucrative employment, yet we live comfortably and respectably. With our scanty earnings we support our churches and institutions of benevolence.

We declare, without fear of contradiction, that we are loyal to the Government under which we were born, and under which we live, and have never failed, as a class, to obey the laws of the land.

At the very commencement of the rebellion, thousands of our men offered their services to the Government, and, although in every instance they have been rejected with scorn and insults, many from this and other congregations of the city have joined the army as menials rather than not be permitted to go at all.

There are to-day in this city and throughout the North and South tens of thousands who are anxious and anxious to perish in the flames of fire, to be buried in the ashes of their homes, to be buried in the ashes of their families.

Slavery perpetuates, through the abrogation of a Government of minorities, is the war platform of the so-called Confederate Government. The idea of slavery pernicious upon the ranks and prosecution of the democratic principle, is the stimulating virus that is now subverting the desperate efforts of the Southern conspiracy.

We are fighting to maintain the democratic principle, shall we succeed best by upholding or by overthrowing its antagonists? It seems to us that your letter contains a clear and concise view of the question. We much fear that nothing but the increased effusion of blood, growing out of the present confusion of the public mind, will bring the people to unanimity as to the direction of the blow which must be struck before the warlike close.

With ardent wishes for the welfare of the country, and many personal regards to yourself, we are truly yours, &c.

CHARLES KIRKLAND, JOHN J. SPEED, THOMAS J. COOPER, J. C. G. GELFELSON, EDWARD J. GALLAGHER, LORENZO SHERWOOD, HENRY FORTON LAMM, Executive Committee.

From the Upper Missouri.

THE SIXTH CORPS REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

The steamer Capt. John La Barge, arrived on Tuesday evening from Fort La Barge above Fort Benton. This boat conveyed to the mountains a large number of passengers, and a great quantity of miners' implements, &c. She remained at Fort La Barge three weeks and in the meantime sent an express to the Bigger Root Valley Mines—a part of which returned with reliable accounts of the intelligence.

They found a good wagon road, and reached the closest mines by going 150 miles. It is estimated that the not less than 30,000 miners are already in that region of country. They are pouring in by thousands from California, Oregon and Colorado. The danger is not that the gold will be exhausted, or not found in paying quantities, but that want of provisions will, before Spring, cause extensive suffering.

He concluded his eloquent discourse with an appeal to Christians and Christian ministers to consider well their duties and obligations in this whole matter, and advised all to seek counsel from God, the great commander and leader of armies.

Death of Lieut. Robert Boggs.

Commodore Boggs received a telegraphic dispatch on Friday evening, announcing the death of his son, Lieut.

Boggs of Company G, 1st New Jersey, now near Richmond. Of the manner of his death we have not learned. A letter from a private in his company, dated on the 4th inst., stated that Lieut. Boggs was at that time seriously ill in camp, and we presume that he died of camp fever. It is also stated, on what authority we know not, that Lieut. Boggs was killed while on picket duty on Wednesday, but this is hardly probable, in view of his serious illness.

A man and a boy of the 1st New Jersey, who had been a recruit, died yesterday morning, from the effects of interminable exposure.

It is reported that the 1st New Jersey, under command of Capt. Boggs, was sent to the 11th New Jersey Regiment, and for some days past had been expected home to recruit the 1st New Jersey.

He spoke in regard to the men having repeatedly gone over to the States in his vessel, and to the city hospital, where he died during the night. He was about 26 years of age, and had been in this country ten days.

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